

Progress of the War.

London, Sept. 22—The following is part of a despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to September 18, issued tonight:

"General headquarters, 18th, Sept. 1914:

"At the date of the last narrative, Sept. 14, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the River Aisne. Opposition, which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rear guard nature, not entailing material delay to our progress, has developed, and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

"The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true have been undertaken in order to gain time for some strategic operation and may not be their main stand. But if this is so, the fighting is naturally on a scale which, as to extent of ground covered and duration of resistance, makes it undistinguishable in its progress from what is known as a 'pitched battle,' though the enemy showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.

"Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the delay gained for them during the twelfth and thirteenth by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and force their line to an extent not originally contemplated, cannot yet be said.

"So far as we are concerned the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne. The foe we are fighting is just across that river, along the whole of our front to the east and west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

London, Sept. 22—The daring raid of German submarines across the North Sea, which resulted this morning in the sinking of three British cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, has momentarily diverted attention from the battlefields of the continent.

This was one of the things which the British navy has been led to expect, for the Germans have quite frankly avowed that their plan was to reduce British naval superiority by submarine raids and the sowing of mines, and they have been training their young officers for such of this kind.

Nevertheless it came as shock to Englishmen that big ships such as those sunk could easily be attacked and destroyed, while the German fleet has been able to remain in safety in its mine and fortress protected harbors.

However, the British fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply, and in so doing must run great risks.

The ships which were sunk, while obsolete, still were very useful vessels, and it is a little satisfactory to England to know that her cruiser fleet is still double in number than that of Germany, and that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has said, she will be able to build during the war three to Germany's one.

London, Sept. 23—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allies forces to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report issued this afternoon, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies left in the region of Lesaigny and unofficial reports say that this advance was one of the eighteen kilometers (about 12 miles) simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans, and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warn them not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its more assailable points.

It requires a lot of patience to wait for the result of this battle, but so confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not worrying much.

In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for, following the capture of Jaroslau, they announced today the occupation of Wislok, a town on the Hungarian border, southwest of Przemysl and an important station on the railway, which

runs from Sanck through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zemplin, and thence to Budapest.

Paris, Sept. 23—The French official communication issued tonight, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battlefield since the issuance of the previous communication, makes some comments on the battle of the Aisne.

The text of the announcement is as follows:

"There has been no change in the situation since the last communication.

"The battle which was in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the Russo-Japanese war.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field, which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy who did not accept it, and had not had time seriously to organize defensive positions. The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took positions, which by nature of the ground are very substantial in themselves in many places and which he has been able gradually to improve as to organization.

"This battle of the Aisne therefore presents on a large part of the front, the character of war by assault; similar to the operations in Manchuria.

"It must be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other, the heavy German artillery against the French 7.5 centimeter cannons gives a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have drawn up.

"The task is therefore to take whole rows of entrenchments, each one protected by very close defences, particularly rows of barbed wire, with mitrailleuses in concealed positions.

"In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often happens that the progress of the attacks only amounts to from five hundred meters to one kilometer a day.

London, Sept. 24—Part of a report issued by General Sir John French is as follows:

The Germans are making use of searchlights. This fact, coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing material which they may have collected for the siege of Paris.

"The nature of the general situation after the operations of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, cannot better be summarized than as expressed recently by a neighboring French commander to his corps: Having repulsed repeated and violent counter attacks made by the enemy, we have a feeling that we have been victorious.

"So far as the British are concerned the course of events during these three days can be described in a few words: During Friday, 18th, artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during daylight. At night the Germans counter attacked certain portions of our line, supporting the advance of their infantry, as always, by a heavy bombardment. But the strokes were delivered with great vigor and ceased about two a. m. During the day's fighting an air craft gun of the third army corps succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane.

"Newly received also that a body of French cavalry had demolished part of the railway to the north, so cutting at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular importance to the enemy.

"On Saturday, the 19th, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently under reply from guns. Some of their infantry advanced from cover, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise the day was uneventful, except for activity of the artillery, which is a matter of normal routine rather than event.

"Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us, and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German line, one incendiary bomb falling with considerable effect on a transport Park near La Fere. A buried store of the enemy's munitions of war was also found not far from the Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shells and two wagon loads of cable being dug up. Traces were discovered of large

quantities of stores having been burned, all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retirement was hurried.

"There was a strong wind during the day accompanied by a driving rain. This militated against the aerial reconnaissance.

Paris, Sept. 25—The official communication issued at eleven o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

London, Sept. 25—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must before long be announced. The allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans, on their part, have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. Should either stroke be driven home the battle will be decided.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little is told of how they are progressing. The action against the German right is described as a very violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the centre of Lorraine and the Vosges.

On the Battlefield, via Paris, Sept. 27—A French lieutenant, M. Verin, is the hero of the day as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure yesterday.

The lieutenant and fifty men of his company were reconnoitering ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise river when they encountered five thousand Germans. The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive and of these four were wounded. The party then crept away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods for fear of a trap.

Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break through the allies forces which are engaged in a turning movement, have resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign. After fighting without respite night and day corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today only to be thrown back.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting but the artillery of both armies continued about twenty-four hours to bombard each others positions. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points and bayonets were used freely.

The French colonial infantry, most of whose men wear medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the front and beside these men fought the Black Senegalese troops, while along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the allies horses having enjoyed a long rest which enabled this part of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

The Boer General Francisco Jonbert Piemar has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his sword to allies. "I fought against General French in South Africa. Now I am going to fight with him," said the General to a correspondent. "I commanded the Boer army opposed to him at Elandsbaag where I received my baptism of fire in civilized warfare. I have offered my services unconditionally. I do not know as yet how I will be employed but expect that it will be in an advisory capacity, and that I will be attached in this manner to General French's Staff. The war will be long and fierce. German Army which I know well, is the finest fighting machine in the world, but we shall beat it in the end because our armies are something better than a machine."

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Local And Other Items

Georgetown Exhibition is going on today.

The British steamer Montrose, from Quebec, is ashore in the River Loire France with stoke-hole full of water.

Col. The Hon. J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in succession to Sir John Gibson.

Reports from Constantinople say that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau made a raid upon Russian shipping in the Baltic Sea on Monday and Tuesday; returning to the Sea of Marmora Saturday. These same reports say that the Goeben and Breslau are still flying the German flag.

The Right Rev. Monsignor T. J. Daly, Vicar General of the diocese of Halifax died Sunday, aged 75 years. He was rector of St. Joseph's church and one of the most esteemed Catholic clergymen in Nova Scotia. In July of 1911 he celebrated his golden jubilee, when citizens of all denominations participated in an address and a handsome testimonial.—R. I. P.

The Manitoba Legislature has adjourned after a four days session, in which the new loan of two million dollars to be expended on public buildings was passed, and a supply bill for \$200,000 covering the gift of the province to the Motherland, put through. A patriotic resolution was proposed by Premier Roblin, seconded by T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition, and adopted.

Sir Courtney Bennett, British Consul General at New York announced Sunday afternoon that the steamer Lorenzo, registered as a United States merchantman and the Norwegian steamer Thor had been captured by British cruisers in the act of coaling the German cruiser Karlsruhe at sea and had been taken to St. Lucia to await dispositions by prize court. Sir Courtney added the cruiser had made its escape. The two steamers were captured off the West Indies, he said.

The newspaper Progress du Nord, published at Lille tells of the narrow escape of the King of Belgium. The paper declares the incident occurred while His Majesty was making a tour of inspection of the Belgian forts. He noticed that his chauffeur was taking him near the German lines and ordered him to stop. Instead, the chauffeur put on full speed and headed straight for the enemy. King Albert drew his revolver and shot the chauffeur dead then turned the car about. Papers were found on the chauffeur's body showing that the Germans had promised him \$200,000 if he was successful in delivering the King into their hands.

In connection with the Belgian relief fund elsewhere referred to in this issue, it is pleasing to be able to state that large donations of clothing are being received at the Drill Hall here. Donations of food such as cheese, dried fish, dried beans, hams and bacon will be gratefully accepted. Donations of cash will be most useful as the committee could purchase food with the money. It is proposed to send the P. E. Island donation forward with that of Nova Scotia in about a fortnight's time. This fund is a real charity and we recommend it to our readers. Mr. D. J. Riley of 49 Queen St. is the Secy-Treas. of the Fund to whom donations may be directed.

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On Saturday night last, the steamer Casoua, of the Black Diamond Line went ashore during a gale off Ferryland near Cape Race.

Change in Time. On 1st October, 1914, the following changes in trains on P. E. I. Railway will take place:—

Morning train will leave Elmira at 5.25, Souris 6.35, Mt. Stewart 8.30, arrive at Charlottetown 9.30.

Saturday trip Elmira to Souris and return will be discontinued. Morning train will leave Georgetown at 6.30, Mt. Stewart 8.30, arrive Charlottetown 9.30.

All other trains will run as at present.

Fall Excursions To Montreal. Montreal is always a city of interest and especially so in early autumn when the weather is enjoyable, the many stores crowded with seasonable novelties, and the places of amusements in full swing. A visit there at this time of the year cannot be otherwise than enjoyable, and with the very low fares prevailing on the Inter-colonial Railway in connection with the annual fall excursions, the round trip can be made more cheaply than at any other time.

On September 17, 18 and 19, the round trip fare from Charlottetown will be \$17.85, tickets good for return October 5th. On Oct. 1, 2 and 3, the same rates will prevail with the return limit Oct. 19th. Travellers from the Maritime Provinces have the choice of two of the finest trains on the continent, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express," both renowned for the excellence of their sleeping and dining car service.

Sept. 23, 1914 2i.

FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000. Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACRACHEN A. GENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th Oct. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Kiroos, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Orwell, Kiroos, Orwell Cove and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 23rd Sept. 1914. Sept. 23rd, 1914—3i

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th Oct. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Newton Cross, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Alberton, Kinnisla and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 23rd Sept. 1914. Sept. 16th, 1914—3i

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 10th Oct. 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 14th Sept. 1914. Sept. 16th, 1914—3i

We Want Your WOOL. We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island. Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle. MOORE & McLEOD 119-121 Queen Street Charlottetown. May 27th, 1914—4f.

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 23rd October, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Kensington, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kensington, Indian River, Princeton, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 11th, Sept. 1914. Sept. 16, 1914—3i

Mortgage Sale. TO BE Sold by public auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Thursday the Fifteenth day of October A. D. 1914 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon:—

ALL THAT tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Lot or Township number thirty-one at North Wilshire in Queen's County and bounded as follows, that is to say:— Commencing at the North-east side of the Devies or North Wilshire Road and on the North-west side of farm number thirty it runs from thence North Thirty-eight degrees east eighty-three chains and thirty-three links from thence North fifty-two degrees west eight degrees west to the road and from thence along the road to the place of commencement being farm number thirty-one and containing Seventy-five acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twentieth day of March A. D. 1894 and made between Alfred Matthew of North Wilshire aforesaid and Louise Matthew his wife of the one part and Edward Bayfield of Charlottetown of the other part and which said Mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned.

For particulars apply to the office of Matthew, Macdonald & Stewart Charlottetown.

Dated this Fifteenth day of Sept. A. D. 1914.

WILLIAM ROBERT CLARK, Assignee of Mortgage. Sept. 16, 1914 4f.

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Bealons Mills P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bealons Mills Colliery and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 23rd Sept. 1914. Sept. 23rd, 1914—3i

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Newton Cross, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Alberton, Kinnisla and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 14th Sept. 1914. Sept. 16th, 1914—3i

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 153 Queen Street.

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in Derrylock Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

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